

STRONG URGES LOW TO QUIT.

Friends of the Mayor
Working to Force His
Withdrawal.

THINK THEY WILL WIN.

Reynolds, in Reply, Repeats
That Low Will Stick to
the End.

ANOTHER VISIT TO STRONG.

Head of the Citizens' Union
Again Seeks the Mayor in
the City Hall.

NOMINATIONS ARE POSTPONED.

Quigg Takes Advantage of the New
Turn of Affairs to Again Bit-
terly Attack the Inde-
pendents.

Political friends of Mayor Strong, aided by the Mayor himself, succeeded yesterday in spreading a doubt as to whether or not Seth Low will remain in the field as a candidate for Mayor.

Several of the Mayor's friends have seen the Citizens' Union candidate within the last three days, and have reported Mr. Low as saying that if he does not receive the endorsement of the Republican organization he will withdraw. Republican leaders took advantage of the rumors to talk against Cornelius N. Bliss as a compromise candidate.

Mayor Strong is at the same time in the full impulse of a revival boom for the Mayoralty nomination. He was counted as a candidate and a conciliator in the same breath on the strength of an interview in which he said:

"Mr. Low might withdraw and the Republicans might also withdraw their candidate and all hands take a fresh start. That is my idea of what will have to be done to bring about peace."

There were other important indications that something important had happened to affect the candidacy of Seth Low. James B. Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, had again visited Mayor Strong. That was yesterday morning. After this visit the Mayor, for the first time, allowed himself to be freely quoted on the situation and expressed the opinion that Mr. Low would withdraw.

Later in the afternoon there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, at which the intention to nominate other candidates, as previously announced, was renewed, and all action on the completion of the ticket postponed until Oct. 1, after the Republican city convention has acted.

These incidents carried the impression to many politicians that Mr. Low was on the verge of withdrawing from the race in order that Mayor Strong might be chosen as the fusion candidate. Mr. Reynolds to Mayor Strong's office yesterday was the second within four days. On his first call, last Friday, he was accompanied by Charles Stewart Smith, vice-president of the Citizens' Union, who, in the absence from the city of President R. Fulton Cutting is at the helm. Previous to this visit, Mr. Low was reported to have conferred with Mayor Strong at length.

Strong's Letter to Low.

While Mr. Low was at Northeast Harbor, made by the Citizens' Union, he received a letter from Mayor Strong, urging him not to accept the nomination. That letter was one of a great number that reached Mr. Low after he had signified his acceptance. "I am so much interested in the position," he wrote, "that I cannot accept it."

After so much interest in the position, he wrote, "that I cannot accept it."

He was talking with a party of Republicans and Democrats down at the beach, and they agreed with me that they had never seen matters political so tangled in New York as they are at present. The forces that are backing Mr. Low could not support a straight machine Republican ticket; but, if any candidate is withdrawn, then it might be possible for all hands to get together and find some man who would be a unifying force. Unless that can be done, I am afraid we shall have to submit to a Democratic Mayor next time."

"Do you think Mr. Low could be induced to withdraw?"

"Let me say this, Mr. Low is a very plucky man, and my observation has been that he seldom gives up what he has once determined upon."

But while he is both plucky and determined, he is also possessed of a great deal of good sense. Before he is elected, he must be convinced that he cannot be elected. When he is once convinced of that fact his good sense will dictate what he ought to do.

"Personally, I should like to see Mr. Low Mayor of the city. I think he is admirably qualified for the office, both on account of his experience and from his intimate knowledge of the points and purposes of the new charter. With a Republican ticket in the field he will certainly be defeated. There is no use saying that he can be elected by a coalition, because, I for one, do not believe he can."

Cannot Indorse Low.

"The Republicans, I am afraid, cannot indorse him. I know if I were a machine Republican I would oppose the indorsement under present circumstances. I should not like to say that the machine was wrong in refusing to co-operate to elect Mr. Low. Of course, so long as I am in this office, I am neither a Plati man nor a Brookfield man in the party sense, and my preference for Mr. Low is because I believe he is a good business man, unpledged to party."

These expressions from Mayor Strong when repeated to politicians called forth the prediction that in the event of Mr. Low's withdrawal and the side-tracking of Mr. Olcott, in fact, Senator Plunkett, who has steadily predicted Mr. Low's withdrawal, told John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall in the afternoon that Low and Olcott were both sure to be thrown overboard, and that Tammany would again have to try conclusions with W. L. Strong.

In answer to these close friends of the Mayor's said that he could not be tempted, under any circumstances, to again become a candidate for Mayor. They put the case

In this way: During the past three years, Mayor Strong has made great sacrifices. The financial loss which he has sustained has been heavy. He has refused to attend as trustee or director meetings of any of the corporations in which he has held office. There have also been drains upon his private purse, for times have been hard and great many people have had to be assisted. He has neglected his own business, and wants to retire from public service after January 1.

Action of the "Cits."

The action of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, which met yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the Mutual Life building, on Nassau street, was believed by those who watched the events of the day, to be a direct result of Mr. Reynolds' visit to Mayor Strong, and the Mayor's issuance of an interview.

The session of the committee was a long one, and yet little was done. There was continued and troublesome argument upon the subject which did claim attention, but of completing the ticket headed by the name of Low.

Mr. Reynolds stated positively several days ago that a complete ticket would be put in the field, and that candidates for Controller and president of the Council would in all probability be reported at yesterday's session of the committee.

Instead, after two hours of discussion the committee, each member of it wearing a worried look, adjourned with the statement that the following resolution embodied its entire action:

Resolved, That the Committee of Organization be called together on the evening of October 1 for the purpose of making nominations.

Secretary Clark ventured the opinion that a complete ticket, from Judge of the Court of Appeals to Councilmen, would be arranged under the Citizens' Union banner, and that a straight ticket might be voted by placing a cross mark within the emblem.

Avoided Questions.

Mr. Reynolds tried hard to escape questions after the meeting had adjourned. He declined to offer any explanation for the action of the committee, and only answered questions when they were forced upon him. He appeared to be in an uncertain frame of mind.

Does the postponement of nominations until after the other city conventions are held mean that you are waiting in order to give the Republicans the other places on the ticket?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he said in the quick reply. "I reiterate all that I have said before on that subject. We will enter into no deals of any sort with the Republicans or anybody else."

"Then you intend to wait until both Republican and Democratic tickets are announced and fill out the remainder of your own by selecting the strongest men from each of the other two?" was suggested.

Mr. Reynolds smiled. "That seems to be the logical deduction," he said.

"And do you still insist that Mr. Low will remain in the race to the end?"

Mr. Reynolds hesitated. "Yes," he said, "he is in the race to the end."

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BEN BUTTERWORTH ROBBED OF THINGS.

The Ohio Congressman Vic-
tim of an Outrage at
Atlantic City.

MADE A BOLD RESISTANCE.

Though Nearly Sixty, the Re-
nowned Politician Sturdily
Fought the Highwaymen.

ONE OF THEM WAS ARRESTED.

After Being Robbed of His Watch and
a Sum of Money, the Dis-
tinguished Ohioan Was Able
to Identify the Thief.

Atlantic City, Sept. 20.—Congressman Ben Butterworth, the renowned politician, was made the victim of a gang of thugs here to-night.

He is nearly sixty years of age, but the old man retains an astonishing amount of vigor. To that circumstance is largely due the fact that one of his assailants is in custody.

Congressman Butterworth was "held up" for purposes of robbery. Indeed, he was robbed of his watch and a sum of money, after making a stubborn resistance to the highwaymen, before the arrival of the police put the ruffians to flight.

The man who was caught was fully identified by the Congressman as one of his assailants and is known to the police. The Congressman was fortunately not seriously hurt in the encounter.

Benjamin Butterworth was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 29, 1830. His people were Quakers on both sides. He lived on the farm until eighteen years old. He studied in the office of Durbin Ward, of Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1861. His public life began in 1868, when he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney.

In 1873 Mr. Butterworth was elected to the Ohio State Senate. From 1875 to 1878 he practiced law in Cincinnati. In the latter year he was nominated by a Republican convention for Congress and was elected over Milton Saylor by 720 majority. He was re-elected to Congress in 1880. John F. Follett defeated him for the same office in 1882. He was elected again over Samuel A. Miller in 1884. His influence grew to be great in public affairs. His service as a representative ended with the Fifty-first Congress. He was Solicitor General and Secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

He had held the office of Commissioner of Patents before and after President Arthur. President McKinley named him as Commissioner of Patents, April 1, of this year. Mr. Butterworth is a property owner in New York City, and although his appointment was credited to his native State, Ohio, he has long been regarded as a resident of the District of Columbia.

SHE LOVES A STEWARD.

A San Francisco Heiress Will Soon Marry
a Man Who Was Formerly a
Hotel Waiter.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Society people who hover between the aristocratic villages of San Rafael and San Mateo are discussing with relish the latest event in their circle. It is no less than the forthcoming marriage of a society girl worth \$100,000 in her own right, and the ex-steward of a hotel.

The parties are Miss Sarah Lee, whose father left an estate appraised at over three-quarters of a million dollars. Sarah was one of six beneficiaries. The fortunate man is John Shephard, who, up till today, managed the Hotel Mateo, the fashionable resort of those who summered and wintered in the pretty suburb of San Mateo. He was at one time the head waiter, politely known as the steward in the exclusive hotel in San Rafael, owned by Baron de Hirsch.

Friends of Miss Lee say that she is undoubtedly really and truly infatuated with Shephard and nothing will change her determination to be wedded to him. The wedding is set for October 20. The prospective bridegroom was so embarrassed to-day by the congratulations that were offered him from the society people who stay at his home that he announced the closing of his place for the winter in order to avoid a further storm of handshakes.

Charles A. Dana Very Ill

Physicians are Constantly at the Bed-
Side of the
Editor.

Charles A. Dana, the aged editor, is seriously ill at his summer home, West Island, Glen Cove. Dr. W. H. Dwyer, of No. 19 East Forty-seventh street, and Dr. J. W. Brannan, of No. 11 West Twelfth street, are in constant attendance at his bedside. Mr. Dana does not regain his strength as was hoped and is troubled greatly with nausea, lack of appetite and insomnia. He suffers also from neuritis of the liver. For days he has eaten scarcely anything. Several times in the last month he has had alarming painful attacks in the night. These have weakened him greatly.

Mr. Dana has borne his long illness with fortitude. Walking through his estate he would stop and recognize his old employees and speak a cheering word to each. He has become somewhat disheartened, realizing that he has gained little strength.

MISS ILDA ORME SHOT.

American Song Writer Claims That An
Attempt Has Been Made to Assas-
sinate Her in London.

London, Sept. 20.—Some excitement has been created in musical circles by what is alleged to have been an attempt to assassinate Miss Ilde Orme, the writer of several well-known songs. Miss Orme, who is stated to be an American, declares that on Saturday last a tall, slim, dark stranger, with a strong American accent, stopped her on Saturday night as she was entering her residence, asked her for pecuniary assistance, and, on receiving it, drew a revolver and fired at her, inflicting a slight wound. The man then took to flight and has not been discovered or arrested.

Miss Orme, who spent some time in New York last winter, and who is described by those acquainted with her as a rather eccentric lady, insists that the alleged attempt to kill her was part and parcel of a persecution to which she has been subjected for ten years past by prominent Boston lawyers.

SUIT OF SILENCE FOR BROKEN HEART.

A Deaf Mute Beauty Wants
\$50,000 for the Damage
Done to Hers.

SHE LOVES JACOB STILL.

He Courted Her with Honeyed
Signs, but Annie Danced
with Another.

THEN HE LEFT HER LONELY.

Introduced by a Mute Schatchen—She
Says Her Lover Made Signs of
Affection, but Never Em-
braced Her.

The suit for \$50,000, which Miss Annie Berlin, through her guardian, James R. Ramsey, of Brooklyn, has begun against Jacob Scharin for breach of promise of marriage, was on the Supreme Court calendar for trial yesterday. At the request of the defendant's lawyer the case was adjourned to September 29.

The trial should be extremely interesting.



for both parties to the suit are deaf mutes. Their testimony will be given in the sign language, and even their witnesses will speak with their fingers, for the professional Cupid, an east side schatchen, who arranged the marriage which did not take place, is also speechless.

Annie's flashing black eyes, eloquent gestures and peach and plum tale tale of Scharin's interrupted courtship. Just as well as if she could speak. She is a tall, slender girl, with delicate features, soft, wavy brown hair, parted over a low, broad brow, and as she sat stitching away at her work in a cloak factory in Division street yesterday she was as pretty a picture as an artist could wish.

As she looked up from her sewing she could see her ex-lover across the street, standing at the door of his father's snuff factory.

"My heart is warm for him," she sighed, on paper. "I love only him. My heart beats but for him. If he does not marry me, I shall have nobody else. He is my only love."

Last January they met and she says they loved at first sight, at least she did, and he made honeyed signs. Scharin told her with his fingers that her beautiful eyes inspired undying love, and that in two weeks she should become his dear little wife.

"But I have no clothes," she told him, on paper. "I am tired of this business. Essex street's Cinderella had found her Prince Charming, however, and all that heart could wish was pronounced her."

They met at the home of the matrimonial agent, Herman Hannemann, No. 61 De la Salle street, and his wife also is a deaf mute. Scharin, the young man's father, who is said to be a millionaire, was quite willing he should marry, Jacob paid \$25 for the privilege of making Annie's acquaintance.

"What matters it to us," said Papa Scharin to his wife, "that Annie is poor? She will make Jacob a good wife and will bring joy to our old age."

There was a party at the home of the Schachens, No. 15 Henry street, on February 2, and Annie was radiant with joy. Following the custom of his people, Jacob's father, who is an orthodox Hebrew and president of the Synagogue in Pike street, asked Annie whether she wanted to marry his boy. She blushed her reply. He asked Jacob the same question and received quite as emphatic an answer, so he took a beautiful diamond ring from his finger, handed it to his heir, who placed it on the girl's finger. Annie was thereupon Jacob's betrothed. The wedding was set down for two weeks later, but was postponed then until after the Passover.

Continued on Second Page.

SPIRIT RAPS OR DOCTOR WROTE HIGGINS WILL.

Whichever It Was, the
Relatives Are Dis-
satisfied.

CONTESTED IN COURTS.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPING TRIAL

"How often," she was asked, "did Dr. Harris call?"

"Oh, every day," she answered. "Sometimes he was alone with her several hours. I used to go out with her."

Dr. Harris is the physician who received \$25,000 for himself and \$40,000 in trust by the terms of the decedent's will.

"At this point a small, tightly locked tin box, bearing on its side the initials 'E. M. P.' in gold letters, was identified by Mrs. Stevens as belonging to Mrs. Higgins, and as having contained 'papers and jewelry.'"

"Where," asked Mr. Hughes, "was the tin box kept?"

"In a closet near Mrs. Higgins's room," answered Mrs. Stevens.

"What was the last time you saw it?"

"About three weeks before her death," answered Mrs. Stevens.

"What happened to the box about that time?"

"I do not know," answered Mrs. Stevens.

"Dr. Harris asked for paper and string with which to wrap it up. He said he was going to take it to his house for her. At that time he intended to remove Mrs. Higgins to his home."

"Did he take the box away?"

"Yes; I never saw it in the rooms afterward," answered Mrs. Stevens.

"Was there not other jewelry belonging to Mrs. Higgins?"

"Yes, another small box containing a diamond earring and pendants, earrings, and watch."

"Did you see the box there at the time of her death?"

"Mrs. Stevens made a dramatic pause. Her dark eyes flashed, and she answered almost with indignation:

"No, I did not."

"Now," said Mr. Hughes, "what jewelry did Mrs. Higgins have on at the time of her death?"

"A pair of diamond earrings," answered Mrs. Stevens, with a smile that seemed to say, "I know what's coming."

"Mr. Higgins led up to it with great effect. 'What became of them?' he asked. 'The nurse gave them to me, and—'

"But Mr. Higgins was not to be cheated. 'What did you do with them?' he asked quickly."

"I gave them to Dr. Harris at his request the night after she died."

Mrs. Stevens straightened herself in her chair and seemed to look forward to her cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Beckett with pleasure. To prove that Mrs. Higgins was rational several letters were produced written by her to Mrs. Stevens. They were all apparently immaterial.

"Did she ever speak of paying her board at the San Remo?" asked Mr. Beckett.

Mrs. Stevens hesitated. "No," she answered finally.

"Did she not pay a share of the rent of the apartment to which she moved?"

"Yes."

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Beckett. "Did you have any knowledge of who paid four board?"

"Yes," Mrs. Higgins told me she paid it out of her own purse."

Mr. Higgins at this point began to whisper to his great friend, Jason Ayres, of Illinois, who had come on from Dixon to support him in his hour of need.

"Would you characterize what Mrs. Higgins said to you relative to her paying her board, as you have testified to, rational or irrational?"

Everybody looked at the clock, and the court was adjourned till 10.30 this morning.

Mr. Higgins breathed a sigh of relief quite as though he hadn't brought suit.

Dr. Harris, who had been sitting in the witness chair, looked melancholy and ill at ease enough under the general examination of the San Remo. He looked at Charles E. Hughes for the will. His will was read, and it was found that Mrs. Higgins was rational several letters were produced written by her to Mrs. Stevens. They were all apparently immaterial.

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AMERICA'S NOTE HANDLED TO SPAIN.

Reply Promised When
the Court Returns
to Madrid.

WAR TALK IN PARIS.

The Temps Says We Have
Demanded Peace in Cuba
by November 1.

DENIAL AT WASHINGTON.

State Department Declares We
Only Expressed Our Deep
Interest in the Island.

M'KINLEY GETS A REPORT.

Assistant Secretary of State Day Dines
at the White House and Discusses
Gen. Woodford's Cablegrams
with the President.

Paris, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps, says that in his interview yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United States Minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phrased statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war.

General Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish Government that it was evidently impossible for Spain to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and, further, that if the war was continued Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans.

The Time Limit Fixed.

In conclusion, the United States Minister is reported to have insisted courtously, but firmly, upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not ended by the close of October the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

The Duke of Tetuan, still according to the despatch of the Temps, while protesting against alleged American "pretensions," said he would reply officially to the United States Minister when the Spanish court returns to Madrid.

A New Cabinet Expected.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—In official circles here the greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the United States ultimatum, which is looked upon as bound to cause a great sensation in Europe and to have the greatest consequences for Spain. While not intending it, it is believed the action of the United States has greatly facilitated a solution of the crisis and that there will be a reorganization of the Conservatives under General Azcaraga, the Premier, and Don Francisco Silveira, the leader of the Disident Conservatives.

A State Department Correction.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It can be stated in reference to the Paris publication purporting to give the substance of General Woodford's communication to the Duke of Tetuan yesterday that there has been misapprehension on the part of the Temps correspondent on several important points, notably in respect to an ultimatum and the setting of a time limit for the conclusion of the war. Instead of fixing the end of October next as the date for the termination of the war that particular date was mentioned as the time when the Spanish court would return to Madrid from San Sebastian and when, consequently, it might be in order to return an answer to the latest representations of the United States Government through General Woodford.

It is declared at the State Department that while General Woodford did, according to the original idea of his instructions, set forth the deep interest which the United States has in desiring a cessation of the deplorable conflict in Cuba, he did not deliver himself of an ultimatum, but simply made a statement of our deep interest in a settlement of the Cuban war as a reasonable explanation for intervention in any manner at this time. General Woodford's telegram regarding his conference with the Duke of Tetuan is now before President McKinley.

M'KINLEY TALKS IT OVER.

General Woodford's Report Discussed at the White House Last Night, but Trouble is Not Expected.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Minister Woodford has delivered Secretary Sherman's Cuban note to Spain. The delivery was made at his audience with the Queen Regent